THE

NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWH.

No. XII.—JUNE 27, 1797.

CONGRESS.

SENATE—MAY 24.

THE following Address to the President of the U. States, in Answer to his Speech, at the opening of the session, was this day presented to him, at his house, viz.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

THE Senate of the United States request you to accept their acknowledgements for the comprehensive and interesting detail you have given in your speech to both Houses of Congress, on the existing state of the Union.

While we regret the necessity of the present meeting of the Legislature, we wish to express our entire approbation of your conduct in convening it, on this momentous occasion.

The superintendance of our national faith, honor and dignity, being, in a great measure, constitutionally deposited with the Executive, we observe, with singular satisfaction, the vigilance, firmness and promptitude, exhibited by you, in this critical state of our public affairs, and from thence derive an evidence and pledge of the rectitude and integrity of your administration. And we are sensible, it is an object of primary importance, that each branch of the government should adopt a language and system of conduct, which shall be cool, just, and dispassionate, but firm, explicit, and decided.

We are equally desirous, with you, to preserve peace and friendship with all nations, and are happy to be informed, that neither the honor nor interests of the United States forbid advances for securing these desirable objects, by amicable negotiation with the French Republic. This method of adjusting national differences, is not only the most mild, but the most rational and humane, and, with governments disposed to be just, can seldom fail of success, when fairly, candidly and sincerely used. If we have committed errors, and can be made sensible of them, we agree with you, in opinion, that we ought to correct them, and compensate the injuries which may have been consequent thereon; and we trust the French Republic will be actuated by the same just and benevolent principles of national policy.

We do therefore most sincerely approve of your determination to promote and accelerate an accommodation of our existing differ-

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ences with that Republic by negotiation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, intereſts and honor of our nation. And you may reſt aſſured of our moſt cordial co-operation, ſo far as it may become neceſſary, in this purſuit.

Peace and harmony with all nations is our ſincere wiſh; but ſuch being the lot of humanity that nations will not always reciprocate peaceful diſpoſitions;—it is our firm belief that effectual meaſures of defence will tend to inſpire that national ſelf-reſpect and confidence at home, which is the unfailing ſource of reſpectability abroad, to check aggreſſion and prevent war.

While we are endeavoring to adjuſt our differences with the French Republic by amicable negotiation, the progreſs of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the perſonal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, prove to us your vigilant care, in recommending to our attention effectual meaſures of defence.

Thoſe which you recommend, whether they relate to external defence, by promoting our citizens to arm for the purpoſe of repelling aggreſſions on their commercial rights, and by providing ſea convoys, or to internal defence, by increaſing the eſtabliſhments of artillery and cavalry, by forming a proviſional army, by reviſing the Militia Laws, and fortifying, more completely, our ports and harbours; will meet our conſideration under the influence of the ſame juſt regard for the ſecurity, intereſt, and honor of our country, which dictated your recommendation.

Practices ſo unnatural and iniquitous as thoſe you ſtate, of our own citizens, converting their property and perſonal exertions into the means of annoying our trade, and injuring their fellow-citizens, deſerve legal ſeverity commenſurate with their turpitude.

Although the Senate believe, that the proſperity and happineſs of our country does not depend on general and extenſive political connections with European nations, yet we can never loſe ſight of the propriety as well as neceſſity of enabling the Executive, by ſufficient and liberal ſupplies, to maintain, and even extend our foreign intercourſe, as exigencies may require, repoſing full confidence in the Executive, in whom the conſtitution has placed the powers of negotiation.

We learn with ſincere concern, that attempts are in operation to alienate the affections of our fellow citizens from their government. Attempts ſo wicked, wherever they exiſt, cannot fail to excite our utmoſt abhorrence. A government choſen by the people for their own ſafety and happineſs, and calculated to ſecure both, cannot loſe their affections, ſo long as its adminiſtration purſues the principles upon which it was erected. And your reſolution to obſerve a conduct juſt and impartial to all nations, a ſacred regard to our national engagements, and not to impair the rights of our government, contains principles which cannot fail to ſecure to your adminiſtration the ſupport of the national

tional Legiſlature, to render abortive every attempt to excite dangerous jealouſies among us, and to convince the world that our government and your adminiſtration of it cannot be ſeparated from the affectionate ſupport of every good citizen. And the Senate cannot ſuffer the preſent occaſion to paſs, without thus publicly and ſolemnly expreſſing their attachment to the Conſtitution and Government of their country, and as they hold themſelves reſponſible to their Conſtituents, their Conſciences, and their God, it is their determination by all their exertions, to repel every attempt to alienate the affections of the people from the government, ſo highly injurious to the honour, ſafety and independence of the United States.

We are happy ſince our ſentiments on the ſubject are in perfect uniſon with yours, in this public manner to declare, that we believe the conduct of the government has been juſt and impartial towards foreign nations, and that thoſe internal regulations which have been eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of peace, are in their nature proper, and have been fairly executed.

And we are equally happy, in poſſeſſing an entire confidence in your abilities and exertions in your ſtation, to maintain unſtained the honor, preſerve the peace, and ſupport the independence of our country; to acquire and eſtabliſh which in connection with your fellow-citizens, has been the virtuous effort of a principal part of your life.

To aid you, in the honorable and arduous exertions, as it is our duty ſo it ſhall be our faithful endeavor. And we flatter ourſelves, Sir, that the proceedings of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs will manifeſt to the world, that altho' the United States love peace, they will be independent.—That they are ſincere in their declarations to be juſt to the French and all other nations, and expect the ſame in return.

If a ſenſe of juſtice, a love of moderation and peace, ſhall influence their councils, which we ſincerely hope, we ſhall have juſt grounds to expect, peace and amity between the United States and all nations will be preſerved.

But if we are ſo unfortunate, as to experience injuries from any foreign power, and the ordinary methods by which differences are amicably adjuſted between nations ſhall be rejected; the *determination* "not to ſurrender in any manner the rights of the government," being ſo inſeperably connected with the dignity, intereſt and independence of our country, ſhall, by us, be ſteadily and inviolably ſupported.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-Preſident of the U. States, and Preſident of the Senate.

To which the Preſident made the following reply:—

Mr. Vice-Preſident, and Gentlemen of the Senate,

IT would be an affectation in me, to diſſemble the pleaſure I feel in receiving this kind addreſs.

My long experience of the wiſdom, fortitude and patriotiſm of the Senate of the United States, enhances in my eſtimation, the

value

value of those obliging expressions of your approbation of my conduct, which are a generous reward for the past, and an affecting encouragement to constancy and perseverance in future.

Our sentiments appear so entirely in unison, that I cannot but believe them to be, the rational results of the understandings, and the natural feelings of the hearts of Americans in general, in contemplating the present state of the nation. While such principles and affections prevail, they will form an indissoluble bond of union, and a sure pledge, that our country has no essential injury, to apprehend from any portentious appearances abroad. In a humble reliance on Divine Providence, we may rest assured, that while we reiterate, with sincerity, our endeavors to accommodate all our differences with France, the Independence of our country cannot be diminished, its dignity degraded, or its glory tarnished, by any nation, or combination of nations, whether friends or enemies.

JOHN ADAMS.

IMAGINARY STOCK.

To the Editors *of the* NEW STAR.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I suppose you are men of sentiment and honor, and as every man of sentiment will certainly become a reader of your paper, through this medium I beg leave to represent in the most striking colors, the danger and infamy of suppressing STOCK-JOBBING, alias SPECULATING, and gaming in public property. I can easily conceive what distresses will be brought upon that *amiable* body of people, the Speculators, if the honorable legislature in their wisdom should pass an abominable act to prevent a method so very commendable in acquiring property. If a bill of this kind should be introduced, I reasonably conjecture, it would set forth, among a variety of other articles, that no person shall sell any more stock out of any of the public funds than what he is actually and bona fide possessed of; and that all Imaginary Stock shall be, under the severest penalties, prohibited to be bought or sold. Now, Gentlemen, I am afraid our wise representatives will not sufficiently investigate this very extensive subject. Suppose, for example, one of our libidinous priests, (for I am told there are gallants even in black coats) suppose, I say, one of these amorous reverend divines should put on a demure countenance, and lecture against fornication and adultery; would not this be speculating, and dealing in imaginary stock? When a merchant, as the case frequently happens, pawns his honor for a valuable consideration, and afterwards shuts up, *ala mode de Boston*, to avoid his creditors, is not that imaginary stock? Some ladies of reputation, when they talk of pawning their virtue, talk of imaginary stock. A lawyer's honesty; aye, that is imaginary stock: but his countenance of *brass* is Real Stock, though not transferable.—Did not Gen. ST. CLAIR deal in imaginary stock, when he was paid for fighting the Indians? And even

on the king of Greatbritain, when he mentions among his numerous poſſeſſions, *His Kingdom of France*, talks of his imaginary ſtock. Do not the French Directory deal in imaginary ſtock, when they talk of Health and Fraternity, and make profeſſions of indiſſoluble Friendſhip to their Siſter Republics!—The Jacobins, *(poor ſouls!)* when they talk of the immenſe debt of gratitude due to the French nation, and of American ingratitude in not declaring war againſt the Britiſh, moſt certainly deal in imaginary ſtock. Thoſe who have been concerned in the Georgia ſpeculation, have found out they have been dealing in imaginary ſtock. The phyſician, when he talks in high-ſounding words and unintelligible phraſes, and extols the virtue and efficacy of his pills, expoſes to the public that he deals in imaginary ſtock.———But, Meſſrs. Printers, I will forbear till another number, leſt I tire your readers' good nature in this, by too much Imaginary Stock.

COMMUNICATED
For the NEW STAR.

A PANEGYRICK ON

GOOD NATURE.

IF we wiſh to live happy to ourſelves and beloved by others, it is not perhaps poſſible to purſue a more promiſing plan for ſucceſs, than to cheriſh in ourſelves all thoſe ſeeds of good nature and humanity which are originally implanted in every breaſt. This will atone for a thouſand defects, as well as ſet off every virtue—Where it is found, every inferior accompliſhment ſhines in its borrowed luſtre; and where it is not found, every qualification is inſufficient to ſecure eſteem. Great beauty may pleaſe, and quick parts may aſtoniſh us; but good nature alone can win our affection. Like the ſun, it ſheds its friendly rays upon all our virtues; and like the ſun too attracts every heart to itſelf—And yet, this conſiderable good quality is in every one's power to attain; 'tis but reſolving to poſſeſs it, and you have it. Deſervedly contemptible therefore is he, who excludes this noble principle from his ſoul, to harbor in it pride, envy, diſcontent, and thoſe other turbulent paſſions which only deſtroy our peace, and like the gnawing vulture, conſume thoſe who lodge them.

ECONOMICAL.

FOR THE STAR.

Meſſrs. RUSSEL & DAVIS,

MUCH has been ſaid reſpecting changing the ſeed in order to improve the crops of horſes and potatoes; but I have not yet ſeen any eſſay to prevent the deſtruction of Corn in its firſt ſtage—True, indeed, I have heard of heralds and couriers being ſet to frighten off the crows: but there is another kind of vermin, which is very deſtructive.—A gentleman of information and veracity has lately communicated the following to me, which I wiſh you to inſert in your paper, for the benefit of the *whole world, French and all*—The gentleman informs, that when his

corn

corn was firſt making its appearance out of the ground, the ſtriped ſquirrels had ſo infeſted it, that they were in a fair way of deſtroying his crop, his utmoſt exertions not being able to prevent them—he at length deviſed the following ſcheme: He, by means of a trap, caught one of thoſe miſchievous animals; he then erected a gallows, and with a thread ſuſpended the ſquirrel in form of a culprit—the next morning he attended his field by ſunriſing, when he found a large aſſemblage of ſquirrels about the gallows, holding a council—ſoon after, one aſcended the gallows, and cut down the ſuff rer——they then dug a grave under the gallows, and interred him in a decent manner—and from that day forward left the field—and he was not troubled any more for that year. This account is corroborated by another gentleman who had known the experiment proved.

AGRICOLA, jr.

From the Farmer's Weekly Muſeum.

An eaſy method of preſerving gardens and plants, from the ravages of flies, bugs, &c.

MOST of the garden plants are attacked by a large ſpecies of flies, as ſoon as they appear above the ſurface of the ground. If the ſluggiſh grub deſtroys its thouſands, this fly, with its auxiliary bugs, deſtroys its ten thouſands. They attack the plant in its infant ſtate, when it affords them but a morſel. No attention of the cautious gardener, can baniſh theſe invaders from his premiſes; he muſt therefore compromiſe with them, which may be done in the following manner.—Whenever he firſt diſcovers the plants emerging from the ground, let him carefully cover them over with ſcattering buſhes, recently cut from the foreſt. Theſe will afford both ſhelter and food for all thoſe winged invaders, and will not impede the growth of the plants. Let theſe buſhes lie until the plants have acquired ſufficient vigour to reſiſt the attacks of thoſe annoyers, after which they may be removed.—I have frequently tried the above experiment, and can aſſure the public, that it has exceeded my expectations. Parcels of plants, thus defended, and thoſe left uncovered, exhibited a very ſtriking difference in their appearance.

HANTONIA.

APHORISMS.

GREAT men in the wrong are powerful engines of miſ-

chief

chief,—and like bursting bombs, destroys themselves and all around them.

The best means to arrive at the pleasures of body, is to preserve and cultivate the powers of the soul.

Study and felicity will convince any one that felicity does not consist in affluence.

Man overlooks the most instructive book in his study, if he reads not his own heart.

MORAL *REPOSITORY.*

WHAT is the life of man, but the phantom of a dream? In the morning he riseth happy; at noon he is on a rack:—This hour he is a God; the next below a worm: At one moment he laugheth; at the next he weepeth:—He now willeth; in an instant he willeth not; and in another he knoweth not whether he willeth or no.

Establish thy heart, O man, in that which is right, and then know the greatest of human praise is to be immutable.

PARNASSIAN RIVULET.

As it is the wish of the Editors to publish impartially, they hope their fair customers and correspondents will excuse their inserting the following lines to accommodate

A DISAPPOINTED OLD BACHELOR.

OF all foolish wishes in this foolish life,
There's none half so foolish, as wishing a wife.
A wife!—why the sound makes a person's ears tingle.
A wife!—what a thing! why you'd better live single.
A wife!—the bare name strikes our reason with horror.
A wife!—is the source of all trouble and sorrow.
A wife!—only think of unbounded expense.
A wife!—never get one if you have any sense.
A wife!—think of Nurses and Babies and crying.
A wife!—think of paying where she has been buying.
A wife!—she must have a fine cap & fine ribbon.
A wife!—her dear daughter must have a fine bib on.
A wife!—wants a thousand fine things on her back.
A wife!—is forevermore raising her clack.

A

A wife!—will be fretting and snivling and crying.
A wife!—with hysterics will always be dying.
A wife!—all your secrets is always unfolding.
A wife!—is forever cabaling and scolding.
A wife!—will have children with beautiful features.
A wife!—will first whip them, then coax the dear creatures.
A wife!—her dear husband will seldom obey.
A wife!—your assertion will always gainsay.
A wife!—will (forgive me) sometimes tell a lie.
A wife!—will drink often before she is dry.
A wife!—to disturb you at night will not fail.
A wife!—by her prudence will bring you to jail.
A wife!—will subject you to petticoat rule.
A wife!—will soon turn a wise man to a fool.
A wife!—has her toes all afflicted with corns.
A wife!—will place on you a pair of great horns.

BANQUET of COMUS.

Blunt-pointed Oratory.

AT a late training of the Militia in a country town, in Massachusetts, a Captain paraded and harangued his listening brethren in arms—"Fellow Soldiers, the English have treated us dam'd badly—the French have used us a dam'd deal worse—Now I wish we may take the field and drive them both to hell."

AN Irishman built a house, and praised its convenience—For, says he, the MORNING sun lies ALL DAY upon it.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge the receipt of a *scroll*, (which we suppose the author imagin'd to be poetry) signed "ARISTARKOS." It *may* be poetry, for aught *we* know, though we would not willingly hazard a conjecture *what* it is, for fear of making a *wrong guess*—however, we will venture to guess thus much, that IF *it is* poetry, *Aristarkos* must be the *youngest 'prentice* to some *new* poet who never learnt the *trade*—Our author (Aristarkos) affects to have *seen a vision!* and in *his* SLEEP gives *some* description of heaven!—Oh! what pity he did not *stay* when there—though had he not made a better *inhabitant* than he is a poet, we conjecture that he would have met the sorry fate of MILTON's *Devil*.

Aristarkos—we pity him,—but really he can't *swim* in our RIVULET. He's rather too *clumsy*.—Some of his lines are harmonious, but they appear in *stolen* lustre—in short, the middle and *end* of his *piece* are exactly like the *beginning*—A VISION.

☞ We have several Manuscript communications, from an obliging Correspondent—We will attend to them as soon as possible; they have been delayed to admit political papers, &c.

☞ We hope our "*Imaginary Stock*" correspondent will continue his communion with us.